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                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                         0.21       0.21

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DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:    3 FEB 2008  HIGHEST RN 1001389-12-3

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http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html

=> s imiquimod/cn
L1            1 IMIQUIMOD/CN

=> fiel stnguide
FIEL IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
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"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> file stnguide
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                    SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                         5.61       5.82

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 14:49:25 ON 04 FEB 2008
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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Feb  1, 2008 (20080201/UP).

=> file caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                    SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                         0.12       5.94

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:50:20 ON 04 FEB 2008
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 4 Feb 2008 VOL 148 ISS 6
FILE LAST UPDATED: 3 Feb 2008 (20080203/ED)

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http://www.cas.org/infopolicy.html

=> s l1

L2 535 L1

=> s diagnos? or identify or unmask or reveal

308366 DIAGNOS?
215615 IDENTIFY
712 UNMASK
150426 REVEAL
L3 656356 DIAGNOS? OR IDENTIFY OR UNMASK OR REVEAL

=> s precancerous

L4 2636 PRECANCEROUS

=> s l2 and l3 and l4

L5 3 L2 AND L3 AND L4

=> s l2 and l4

L6 6 L2 AND L4

=> fiel stnguide

FIEL IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter "HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> d l6 1-6 ti abs bib

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Imiquimod: an immune response modifier in the treatment of precancerous skin lesions and skin cancer
AB A review. Actinic keratosis (AK) and basal cell carcinoma (BCC) are precancerous and cancerous skin lesions that should be treated especially when multiple or in cosmetically important areas. Apart from 5% 5-fluorouracil topical cream, which some feel is the gold standard topical treatment for AK, several invasive treatment modalities are available for AK and superficial BCC, such as cryotherapy, electrodessication, carbon dioxide laser and surgery causing patients discomfort and pain, pigmentary changes or necessitate multiple office visits. Addnl., there are precancerous lesions that necessitate non-invasive treatment with good esthetic results or skin cancer refractory to invasive techniques. Imiquimod is an immune response modifier approved by the FDA for the treatment of AK and superficial BCC lesions and its use is gradually

expanded to various off-label precancerous and cancerous skin lesions.

AN 2007:872352 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080204>>
DN 147:479506
TI Imiquimod: an immune response modifier in the treatment of precancerous skin lesions and skin cancer
AU Papadavid, Evangelia; Stratigos, Alexandros J.; Falagas, Matthew E.
CS Alfa Institute of Biomedical Sciences (AIBS), Athens, Greece
SO Expert Opinion on Pharmacotherapy (2007), 8(11), 1743-1755
CODEN: EOPHF7; ISSN: 1465-6566
PB Informa Healthcare
DT Journal; General Review
LA English
RE.CNT 102 THERE ARE 102 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI The use of a polyphenol for the treatment of a cancerous or pre-cancerous lesion of the skin
AB The present invention refers to a method for treating cancerous or pre-cancerous lesions of the skin by administering a pharmaceutically effective amount of a polyphenol to a patient as well as to the production of a medicament thereto. For example, a patient with actinic keratosis was treated with 5 times a week with Polyphenone E [15% ointment containing 35% iso-Pr myristate, 15% catechol extract, 24.5% petroleum jelly, 20% wax, 5% propylene glycol monostearate, and 0.5% oleyl alc.] for 6 wk. After about 13 days of treatment, skin irritation of the treated area occurred as well as an upregulation of subclin. lesions. Skin irritation ameliorated during further treatment. After 12 wk of treatment actinic keratosis disappeared completely.
AN 2005:371080 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080204>>
DN 142:397806
TI The use of a polyphenol for the treatment of a cancerous or pre-cancerous lesion of the skin
IN Stockfleth, Eggert
PA Medigene Ag, Germany
SO PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 2005037300	A1	20050428	WO 2004-EP11300	20041008
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2004281525	A1	20050428	AU 2004-281525	20041008
CA 2541405	A1	20050428	CA 2004-2541405	20041008
EP 1684780	A1	20060802	EP 2004-790231	20041008
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK				
BR 2004015215	A	20061205	BR 2004-15215	20041008
MX 2006PA03404	A	20060627	MX 2006-PA3404	20060327
IN 2006MN00403	A	20070914	IN 2006-MN403	20060410
US 2007059387	A1	20070315	US 2006-574422	20061107

PRAI US 2003-510101P P 20031009
WO 2004-EP11300 W 20041008
OS MARPAT 142:397806
RE.CNT 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Treatment of bowenoid and basaloid vulvar intraepithelial neoplasia 2/3 with imiquimod 5% cream
AB To evaluate the effectiveness and safety of imiquimod 5% for the treatment of bowenoid and basaloid vulvar intraepithelial neoplasia (VIN) and to evaluate recurrences following treatment. Eight patients <55 years old (range, 32-51; mean, 39.7), with bowenoid or basaloid VIN 2/3 diagnosed by biopsy were treated with imiquimod 5%. Women with other types of intraepithelial neoplasia of the lower genital tract, immunosuppressed women, pregnant women and women with other types of vulvar pathol. were excluded. Two patients previously treated for VIN 3 (surgical resection, resection by loop electrosurgical excision procedure) had recurrences. Patients applied imiquimod cream 3 times a week until total clearance of the lesions or up to a maximum of 16 wk. Responses were categorized as total when there was no colposcopic evidence of a lesion, partial when the lesion area diminished >50% and progressive when there was an increase in the lesion area. A biopsy was performed at the end of treatment. Follow-up was carried out monthly (10-30 mo). Total clearance of lesions was observed in 6 patients after 10-16 wk. Two patients had a partial response (1 with 75% and the other with 50% reduction of the lesions). Posttreatment histopathol. showed the absence of precancerous lesions in 7 patients (87.5%). Biopsy was pos. for VIN 3 (12.5%) only in the patient showing a clin. response of 50%. Of the 7 patients with biopsies neg. for VIN, 2 (25%) were pos. for viral infection; 1 gave a neg. reading after 2 mo after treatment, and the other 1 remained pos. for human papillomavirus. The patient with persistent VIN received surgical treatment. The side effects were as follows: erythema in 8 patients (100%), erosions in 1 patient (12.5%) and edema in 1 patient (12.5%). No relapses occurred after treatment during 10-30 mo of follow-up. In this initial series, imiquimod proved to be effective for the treatment of bowenoid and basaloid VIN 2/3 in a group of young women and was less aggressive treatment than surgical ones. The treatment was well tolerated, causing local reactions that enabled the therapy to be completed.
AN 2004:1127852 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080204>>
DN 143:451
TI Treatment of bowenoid and basaloid vulvar intraepithelial neoplasia 2/3 with imiquimod 5% cream
AU Marchitelli, Claudia; Secco, Graciela; Perrotta, Myriam; Lugones, Leonor; Pesce, Romina; Testa, Roberto
CS Vulvar Pathology Section, Gynecology Department, Hospital Italiano, Buenos Aires, Argent.
SO Journal of Reproductive Medicine (2004), 49(11), 875-882
CODEN: JRPMAP; ISSN: 0024-7758
PB Science Printers and Publishers, Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
RE.CNT 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Method using imiquimod for treating damaged skin
AB The invention provides a method and composition for treating aged or photodamaged skin. In one embodiment, the invention includes using a composition comprising about 1% to about 2% of 1-isobutyl-1H-imidazo[4,5,-c]quinolin-4-amine (imiquimod) in a topical preparation or cream. In further embodiments, the method includes identifying topical compns. that can diagnose or identify precancerous region of the skin, as well as

methods for treating aged or photodamaged skin by applying a Toll-like receptor activator, e.g. 1 -isobutyl-1 H-imidazo[4,5,-c]quinolin-4-amine.

AN 2004:372879 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080204>>
DN 140:350639
TI Method using imiquimod for treating damaged skin
IN Baumann, Leslie; Welsh, Esperanza
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 5 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2004087614	A1	20040506	US 2003-627994	20030728
PRAI US 2003-627994		20030728		

OS MARPAT 140:350639

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI A randomized, double-blind, vehicle-controlled study to assess 5% imiquimod cream for the treatment of multiple actinic keratoses
AB Background: Actinic keratoses (AKs) are precancerous epidermal lesions found most frequently on areas of the skin exposed to the sun. Several case studies published recently have indicated that 5% imiquimod cream, currently licensed for the treatment of genital warts, may be an effective treatment for AK. Objective: To assess the efficacy and safety of imiquimod for the treatment of AK. Design: Patients in this randomized, double-blind, vehicle-controlled study applied 5% imiquimod cream or vehicle to AK lesions 3 times per wk for a maximum of 12 wk or until lesions had resolved. In the event of an adverse reaction, application of imiquimod was reduced to 1 or 2 times per wk. Rest periods were also allowed if necessary. Setting: A specialized outpatient dermatol. clinic within a state-funded hospital in Germany. Patients: The study population was aged 45 to 85 yr. Of 52 patients screened, 36 men and women with AK confirmed by histol. diagnosis were enrolled. Patients were excluded from the study if they did not have a histol. diagnosis for AK, if they were older than 85 yr, or if they did not comply with the protocol. All patients had responded to a notice asking for volunteers. Main Outcome Measures: The number and appearance of lesions were evaluated before, during, and after treatment. All adverse effects were recorded. Results: Lesions treated with 5% imiquimod cream were clin. cleared in 21 (84%) of 25 patients and partially cleared in 2 (8%). Clearance was histol. confirmed 2 wk after the last application of imiquimod in all patients clin. diagnosed as lesion free. Only 10% of patients treated with imiquimod were clin. diagnosed with recurrence 1 yr after treatment. No reduction in the size or number of AK lesions was observed in vehicle-treated patients. Adverse effects reported by patients treated with imiquimod included erythema, edema, induration, vesicles, erosion, ulceration, excoriation, and scabbing. However, imiquimod was well tolerated since all patients completed the 12-wk treatment. Only a few, mild adverse reactions to the vehicle cream were reported. Conclusion: Application of 5% imiquimod cream for 12 wk is an effective and well-tolerated treatment for AK.
AN 2002:929986 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080204>>
DN 138:11378
TI A randomized, double-blind, vehicle-controlled study to assess 5% imiquimod cream for the treatment of multiple actinic keratoses
AU Stockfleth, Eggert; Meyer, Thomas; Benninghoff, Bernd; Salasche, Stuart; Papadopoulos, Latza; Ulrich, Claas; Christophers, Enno
CS Department of Dermatology, University of Kiel, Kiel, Germany
SO Archives of Dermatology (2002), 138(11), 1498-1502
CODEN: ARDEAC; ISSN: 0003-987X
PB American Medical Association
DT Journal
LA English

RE.CNT 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Incensole and furanogermacrens and compounds in treatment for inhibiting neoplastic lesions and microorganisms
AB The invention discloses the use of incensole and/or furanogermacrens, derivs. metabolites and precursors thereof in the treatment of neoplasia, particularly resistant neoplasia and immunodysregulatory disorders. These compds. can be administered alone or in combination with conventional chemotherapeutic, antiviral, antiparasite agents, radiation and/or surgery. Incensole and furanogermacren and their mixture showed antitumor activity against various human carcinomas and melanomas and antimicrobial activity against Staphylococcus aureus and Enterococcus faecalis.
AN 2002:521462 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080204>>
DN 137:88442
TI Incensole and furanogermacrens and compounds in treatment for inhibiting neoplastic lesions and microorganisms
IN Shanahan-Pendergast, Elisabeth
PA Ire.
SO PCT Int. Appl., 68 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002053138	A2	20020711	WO 2002-IE1	20020102
	WO 2002053138	A3	20020919		
	W: AE, AG, AT, AU, BB, BG, CA, CH, CN, CO, CU, CZ, LU, LV, MA, MD, UA, UG, US, VN, YU, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, ES, FI, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2002219472	A1	20020716	AU 2002-219472	20020102
	EP 1351678	A2	20031015	EP 2002-727007	20020102
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	US 2004092583	A1	20040513	US 2004-250535	20040102
PRAI	IE 2001-2	A	20010102		
	WO 2002-IE1	W	20020102		

OS MARPAT 137:88442